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JEWISH TERRORISTS ATTACK HOME OF BRITISH C-IN-C IN PALESTINE BOMB OUTRAGE IN ARMY CANTONMENT

JERUSALEM ROCKED BY THREE EXPLOSIONS: GUN-BATTLE PROCEEDING

JERUSALEM, DEC. 5. JEWISH TERRORISTS TO-NIGHT ATTACKED THE RESIDENCE OF GENERAL BARKER, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE. TERRORISTS LOBBED A NUMBER OF HAND-GRENADES INTO THE ARAB LEGION GUARD TENT INSIDE THE WIRE PERIMETER RINGING THE HOUSE. NO CASUALTIES ARE REPORTED. THE ATTACKERS WERE DRIVEN OFF BY ARAB LEGIONARIES.

Police and military rushed up reinforcements to guard General Barker's residence.

Three explosions rocked Jerusalem this evening, after which sirens stopped all traffic. A gun-battle is going on, with sporadic shooting in all parts of the city.

Three persons were injured in a land-mine explosion in one of the city's main streets while two people were killed and more than 40 were injured in another terrorist bomb explosion at the military headquarters in Sarafand cantonment. Two British officers were seriously injured.

A curfew has been imposed on roughly one-third of Jerusalem—the north-western area—until further notice, it was officially stated.

The "Voice of Israel"—secret radio of the Jewish resistance movement, declared in a broadcast to-night that the British Army in Palestine was planning "reprisals" for the murders by Jewish terrorists of British soldiers and policemen.

The radio said: "This method will only add fuel to the flames of terror."

It repeated the denunciation of terrorism made in the joint statement issued last night by the acting, executive of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Council.

Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner, to-day received Mr Isaac Ben Zvi, chairman of the temporary executive of the Jewish Agency, for new talks on the recent wave of terrorism.

On Tuesday, Sir Alan told Mr Zvi that it was extremely urgent

that action should be taken by the Jewish community to prevent terrorist activity and the "mounting casualties of innocent soldiers and policemen."—Reuter.

High Officers Arrested After Berlin Clean-Up

Berlin, Dec. 5. An Army-sponsored clean-up of misconduct and immorality among occupation troops in Germany along the lines of charges made in a report to the United States Senate War Investigating Committee has resulted in a series of court martials which has been underway for some weeks.

Two Lieutenant-Colonels have been arrested, as well as several minor officers. Some have been sentenced to prison terms.

A special judge advocate court now is investigating hundreds of other charges ranging from large-scale black marketing to conduct unbecoming an officer.

Army officers said that the investigation started months before the Senate War Investigating Committee chief counsel, George Meader, appeared in Germany.—Associated Press.

RAVENSBROCK HORROR CAMP TRIAL OPENS

Hamburg, Dec. 5.

Mrs Odette Sansom, 34-year-old mother of three children, will describe how she heard the screams of women being beaten every night at Ravensbruck concentration camp, the prosecutor stated to-day when the trial of 16 of the camp's staff opened here.

Mrs Sansom was awarded the highest British civilian award—the George Cross—recently for her courage under torture in the camp. Mrs Stephen Stewart said to-day that although the camp was built for six thousand or 7,000 women, 40,000 were kept there. But only 12,000 were alive when the Red Army arrived.

Hardened Russian soldiers, he said, were horrified by what they saw when they liberated the camp. Among the atrocities which witnesses would describe, were: medical experiments which turned healthy young women and girls into grey-haired old women; the massacre of between 3,000 and 7,000 women in gas chambers into which they were packed 100 at a time; the killing at birth of children born in the camp; the guards playing with the prisoners by tossing them pieces of bread when they were half-dead.

sometimes more than half, starved; women being thrashed or not working hard enough; women being taken away to be experimented on by doctors and when coming round from the chloroform finding they had been sterilized or had their bones grinded.

More than 30 Allied journalists, photographers and newsmen are attending the trial, which is expected to last into next year. Twelve German lawyers represent the prisoners. Women witnesses from ten countries will give evidence—British, French, Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Polish, Czech, Austrian and German nationals.

Ravensbruck was built on the shores of a popular lakeside resort 20 miles from Berlin to the north. All its inmates were women, 90 per cent of whom were Allied nationals, including slave workers and resistance fighters, and none of them had been given trial.—Reuter.

Passengers For Hongkong Left In Sydney

Ship Leaves For Secret Destination

Sydney, Dec. 5. The liner Sarpedon, of Liverpool registry, braved the black ban of the waterfront unions and sailed to-day for an undisclosed destination, but probably for Singapore and Hongkong.

The ship was held up in Sydney on November 1 by the wages dispute with Chinese firemen who left the ship, to be subsequently gaoled.

Customs clearance was granted last night and the ship sailed this morning manned by officers and a limited number of British seamen and Chinese stewards. The ship was to have sailed in mid-November for Capetown and Liverpool, but later it was decided to send her to the Far East when the dispute was settled.

As the Sarpedon's departure was a close secret she left behind 300 British passengers—mainly women and children—who were booked for Shanghai and Hongkong.—Reuter.

Greek Charges Against Her Neighbours

New York, Dec. 5.

The Greek Government memorandum to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Trygve Lie, charging Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania with responsibility for the guerrilla movement in northern Greece, was published to-day.

The memorandum requests that the Security Council should take up the matter and conduct an investigation on the spot because "the situation is, in the opinion of Greece, a movement likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

The memorandum adds: "There is conclusive evidence that the whole of the guerrilla movement against Greece is receiving substantial support from countries adjacent to the northern boundaries of Greece, particularly from Yugoslavia."

"Bulgaria and Albania bear similar responsibilities for activities of hostile bands operating on Greece's northern frontier."

Greece alleges that guerrillas are being trained and organized in foreign territory prior to dispatch to Greece with war materials, that armed bands are crossing the boundary line under the protection of neighbouring frontier authorities and Greek fugitives from justice are being cared for in foreign territory and incited to carry on subversive activities in Greece.

A long list of incidents accompanied the formal charges. It is understood that attempts are being made in higher quarters to delay Security Council consideration of the Greek complaint until after Christmas.

The Greek Prime Minister, Dr. Constantinos Tsaldaris, is expected to arrive in New York to-day to present his country's case.—Reuter.

Troops Fire On Calcutta Rioters

Calcutta Dec. 5.

New Hindu-Muslim rioting broke out here and an estimated 50 were injured when soldiers were forced to fire to break up fighting in one section of the city.

The new disturbances occurred during the celebration of the Muslim Muharram festival. Tension was high throughout the city as reports reached here that 24 were killed and 44 injured in four days of rioting in the Dacca district of East Bengal.—United Press.

UK Occupation Force In Japan To Be Reduced?

London, Dec. 5.

The British Government is considering the possibility of reducing the United Kingdom elements in the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan in view of the degree of stability already achieved in Japan under the Allied occupation and the fact that Britain is anxious to reduce her military commitments throughout the world.

Announcing this in a Parliamentary answer to-day, Mr Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, said as other Commonwealth forces were involved and the Command was held by an Australian, the British Government was discussing the possibility with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand and India.

The United States and Gen MacArthur had been informed about the proposal. All that was contemplated was the partial reduction of United Kingdom forces. The strength of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force elements would not be affected.—Reuter.

British Cabinet Fails To Break Indian Deadlock

London, Dec. 5.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, and members of his Cabinet failed in a two-hour discussion to find a formula for reconciling the Congress Party and the Moslem League viewpoints in India. The London conference of British officials and Indian leaders is drawing to a close and all signs so far indicated that it had failed.

Another meeting at Downing Street of Mr Attlee, the Viceroy of India (Lord Wavell) and Cabinet members working on the Indian problem is scheduled for late to-night.

Pandit Nehru, head of the Congress Party, made definite arrangements to start back to India early on Saturday.—United Press.

No U.S. Troops For Greece

London, Dec. 5.

The British Government knows of no plans for the despatch of United States troops to Greece; a British Foreign Office spokesman told the press to-day.

He added that no approach had been made by Britain to the United States Government proposing that American troops be sent to Greece, and that none had been received from the United States Government. The spokesman was referring to the series of rumours, the latest of which was broadcast by Belgrade radio, that 18,000 United States troops are due to land at Daulia to support the British forces in Greece.—Reuter.

Anglo-Chinese Relations Query In Commons

London, Dec. 5.

The Chinese Government's views on whether a British Parliamentary Goodwill Mission to China would be acceptable are to be sought, declared Mr Hector McNeil, Minister of State, in reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day.

A Labour member, Lieut-Col. Rees Williams had suggested that such a proposal would be met with gratifying response from the Chinese Government and he suggested a visit should take place next summer. Referring to the question about trade with China, Mr McNeil said the Chinese Government were presented with the British proposals for a commercial treaty earlier this year and had stated they hoped to begin negotiations in the near future.

Mr John Paton, Labour member, asked if the Minister was aware that despite the efforts being made by the British Consular services, British influence in China was really nonexistent. Was it not true that in view of the great desirability of continuing friendly association with the Chinese people, that special steps should be taken to further it?

Mr McNeil replied that he was willing to consider any special steps. Mr Anthony Eden (Cons.) said: "I understand that the British Government desire the closest and fullest commercial relations with China in accordance with suggestions which Mr Paton has just made."

Mr McNeil: "Most certainly. To that end we have produced a treaty."—Reuter.

Allied Government Of Germany Called Failure

Berlin, Dec. 5.

The four-power military government of Germany was described to-day as "a colossal failure" by Mr W. C. Doherty, the vice-president of the American Federation of Labour and head of the Federation's delegation visiting Germany.

Mr Doherty declared the free growth of trade unionism, which he regarded as the most important phase in Germany's development, was hampered by differing rules and regulations in various zones.

The delegation's tour of Germany ended when the group was forbidden to enter the Soviet zone, and Mr Doherty disclosed that owing to Communist influence, the delegation was also banned from the French zone, except under conditions to which he refused to agree.

The conditions included an undertaking not to talk with the people. Mr Doherty said the delegation had complete co-operation of the authorities in the British zone, but found the Ruhr workers were mostly suffering from malnutrition and the miners were finding it practically impossible to continue work.—Reuter.

TEXAS EXPLOSION

Corpus Christi, Texas, Dec. 5.

Two persons were killed and six injured when a butane manufacturing plant exploded, rocking buildings within a five mile radius. Accumulated butane was the cause.—United Press.

Rare Unanimity Shown At Disarmament Talks

New York, Dec. 5.

The United Nations, with rare unanimity, to-day made real progress toward the plan to reduce weapons and outlaw atomic warfare and other methods of mass destruction. There were no clashes between Russia and the United States, no angry words, no stubbornness, no table-thumping.

The sub-committee charged with writing the disarmament resolution agreed on an entire paragraph in a three-hour meeting. After six weeks' failure to agree on anything, word-weary delegates considered this almost phenomenal speed.

It was agreed to have the Security Council "formulate" a plan for "early general regulation and reduction of armaments." The plan will then be submitted to members of the United Nations for ratification. M. Vyacheslav Molotov's announcement yesterday that Russia would not demand the veto in enforcement of disarmament opened the way for today's agreement. The Soviet Foreign Minister was in the same spirit of compromise to-day at the sub-committee meeting, attended by Foreign Ministers (United States, Sir Hartley Shawcross (Britain), M. Aarons (France) and Dr. Wellington Koo (China)).

Point of Debate

The only point seriously debated was whether the disarmament plan eventually should become a convention to be submitted to all nations for ratification, or whether a resolution by the Security Council on disarmament would be sufficient. France, Britain, the United States, China and several others insisted on the ratification provision.

M. Molotov argued that submitting the plan to all 54 members of the United Nations would take time, but agreed to Sir Hartley's suggestion that a plan could be worked out to have the disarmament scheme become effective as soon as it is passed by the Security Council or else put a deadline on ratification. The meeting broke off with the Powers well on the way toward agreement on the second paragraph of the resolution, when M. Molotov was forced to leave for the meeting of the Big Four.—United Press.

Gandhi's Armed Guard Increased

Calcutta, Dec. 5.

The official armed police guard on Mahatma Gandhi's camp at Sriampur, eastern Bengal, was increased more than four-fold to-day. The reasons for his move are not known. Hitherto a small force of one sub-inspector and four armed policemen has shadowed Gandhi during his tour of the Eastern Bengal riot areas but this has now been reinforced by 10 officers and armed policemen from Noakhali.

Since his arrival in Eastern Bengal, Gandhi has been advising the people of the riot-torn areas not to look to the police and military for protection.

At Kazirhill, when he found a number of police guards standing near his camp to protect him and his party, Gandhi said that he had toured Bengal unprotected in the past "but to-day the authorities would not let me do so."—Reuter.

Baruch Urges Early Approval Of U.S. Plan

New York, Dec. 5.

Warning "to delay is to die," the United States urged immediate United Nations approval of the six-month-old plan to outlaw atomic warfare and harness the split atom for peaceful use.

The author of the American plan, Mr Bernard Baruch, said: "We dare not wait too long," as he urged its acceptance at the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. Mr Baruch said the American plan covered all three conditions which delegates to the Commission had agreed were necessary during the prolonged debate on atomic energy control.

1. Erection of an international authority which shall effectively prevent the manufacture and use of atomic bombs for war purposes and which shall develop the use of atomic energy for social gain.

2. Right of free, full international inspection and support of these purposes.

3. Definite agreement that once the treaty becomes effective, there will be no veto to hamper the operation of the international authority.

Atmosphere of Optimism

Mr Baruch spoke in the atmosphere of optimism created by Russia's sudden reversal of her stand on the veto right in connection with disarmament and prohibition of atomic warfare. He said: "We seek especially the participation of the Soviet Union. We welcome the recent authoritative statements of its highest representatives. From these we are justified in concluding that it no longer regards the original American proposals as 'unstable'."

At the same time he said: "The United States will stand upon its basic principles even if we stand alone. We shall not be satisfied with pious professions lulling peoples into a false sense of security. We aim at an effective plan of control and will not accept anything less."—United Press.

TRIESTE ARMS CACHE

Trieste, Dec. 5.

The Venezia Giulia police announced yesterday that the Italian Action Party official arrested in connection with the discovery of an arms deposit in the Party's Trieste headquarters is Ercole Minari, and not Ercole Leonzi, as originally reported on Wednesday in the official statement of the Allied Military Government.

Minari is President of the Venezia Giulia regional organization of the Action Party and a brother of the Mayor of Trieste.—Associated Press.

POST-UNRRA RELIEF PROBLEM DEADLOCK

New York, Dec. 5.

The refusal by Britain and the United States to bow to the will of the majority has prevented an agreement on the establishment of an international relief agency to succeed UNRRA, the Economic Committee of the United Nations General Assembly was told here to-day.

Mr Ordling (Norway), presenting the report of the sub-committee which has been considering the question, said on overwhelming majority of the sub-committee favoured the Danish proposal that relief should be provided through an international agency after UNRRA ceases to operate, as against the United States proposal which provides mainly for bilateral action.

The delegates of Britain and the United States, Mr Ordling said, declared that "whatever the majority might decide they would themselves have to stick to their own idea as to how the problem of post-UNRRA relief should be solved."

The sub-committee, therefore, decided to make no recommendation on the point. It agreed that the figure of \$400 million needed for provision of food given by Russia was prepared to contribute "its small share" only to an international organization.

Mr Ordling added: "This is a dilemma. On the one hand we all feel the vital importance of having a major contributing country brought along with us. On the other hand, if we give up the moral and compelling strength of international action and effort of many other countries will be lost."—Reuter.

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MALAYA is it a second PALESTINE?

By SYDNEY REDWOOD

UNDER the heading "The Legacy of Japan" the October issue of "The Dragon" (Journal of The Buffs) has published a particularly informative contribution by Captain T. D. Hutton.

Summing up the position in the countries of Southeast Asia a full year after the Japanese surrender, Captain Hutton reaches the conclusion that "it would seem as if dangerous toys had fallen into the hands of children while their parents were away."

He goes on to tell us something about the difficult tasks that have had to be performed in the area by the 2nd. Battalion of this famous Kent regiment and he goes on to experience to draw certain conclusions as to the effects of Japanese occupation.

Describing the differences between the Malaysians and the Indonesians he says:

The best indications of these differences may be found in the respective newspapers. The Press in Singapore is full of lengthy reports of war crimes trials and the continual complaints of the civilian against the evils of military requisitioning and military drivers; in Batavia it is

CANDID CAMERA VIEW OF RUSSIANS

By Eddie Gilmore

What does the city Russian do for entertainment? He has very good theatres, cinemas and concerts of every kind, public lectures in his clubs, dances in restaurants and a lot of sports events to attend.

At the theatre or cinema in the Soviet Union, one finds practically no empty seats. There are no night clubs as such, but many popular restaurants have floor entertainment and dance orchestras.

Then there are the bars. Wine is the most popular, with vodka the national liquor perhaps next, and then beer and other liquors. Most of all, I would say the Russian can drink tea by the gallon. Talk and tea have been a national pastime for generations.

Sports take up a lot of time. The Russians have soccer, football, hockey, boxing, wrestling, weight lifting, ski racing, jumping, field games, water polo, basketball, tennis and plenty of horse racing. There is no baseball or cricket.

Churches Filled

Thousands of Russians fill churches regularly on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings. Newspapers and magazines play an important role in their daily lives.

Much of the Russian housewife's day is spent shopping, since to get what she wants and needs, she must go to the ration store, open market store or peasant market, all some distance from one another. This takes time—and money and boy works.

When they come home they expect a good meal and do all in their power to get it. The Russians like to talk and argue and tell stories. They generally are excellent listeners. They are very social.

And they like to visit one another. They participate with great zest in holidays. The principal ones are the anniversary of the Revolution on November 7, New Year's Eve, New Year's Day, May 1 and Easter. Some attention is paid to Russian Christmas on January 7, but it is not a real national holiday.

The Russians like music, and dancers, and while the institution known as cocktail party never caught on here, there is no objection to a cocktail.

Women's Hats

Otherwise the Russians are anent like the Americans or Englishmen or others in their routine daily living. The Russian is not the very huge man with a long black beard and high boots, as the once-famous popular conception illustrated him to be. He is no big person but he likes to wear boots and his Russian cap of cloth or fur. He does not like hats. Women's hats in Russia, like everywhere else, are absolutely unpredictable. They range from simple, plain black or feathered creations of colour. The Russian man prefers short coats, like gay neckties.

Taking into consideration that there was not much for the consumer during the war, the Russian women dress about like the American and English women. High heels generally are preferred. Little rouge is used generously. Women operate men's barber shops and beauty shops which are plentiful and always busy. —Associated Press.

atrocity stories and invective against the Indonesians that make the headlines, and the recriminations of the Dutch against the British for giving them 'insufficient help—a natural reaction to inevitable causes.

FEW WANTS

THE MALAY is a highly civilised and indolent individual; his manners are regal and his wants few. Not for him the vulgarities and exertions of commerce. In short he is the perfect subject for exploitation by the more ambitious Chinese. Until recently he has not been in the habit of worrying about political matters so long as he was left alone; he gave unthinking obedience to the decree of his Sultan and it concerned him little whether that Sultan were guided by some outside power or not. Recently he has been forced to take a more active interest in politics.

The position in Java is almost the reverse. The Indonesian, although of Malay stock, has always been more politically conscious. Java is a very densely populated country with a population of nearly a thousand per square mile. Economically Java has always been rich; its name, Sanskrit for "barley" shows that from the earliest times it was a land of plenty; the poets wrote of its spices, and in modern economic terms it produces large crops of rubber, sugar, petroleum, manganese, coffee and tin. The economy is dual—a native agriculture which provides crops, mainly rice, for local consumption and a colonial large scale economy which exploits the country of its main products for world markets, using English, American and Dutch capital.

There are only half a million Chinese and virtually no Indians, so that the labour has to be provided by the Indonesians; a position very different from Malaya, where the plantation coolies are almost exclusively Tamils and Chinese. Communications are much easier and central control more rigid. The native regents have pomp but no power.

NEW IDEAS

MALAYA has been exploited in a rather happy-go-lucky British fashion; Java with a typically Dutch thoroughness. Under such conditions the Indonesian naturally comes more into contact with Government, new ideas spread more rapidly, and problems of living together become much more acute than in Malaya. Before the war there had already been an abortive rising against the Netherlands Colonial Government under a Eurasian called Dekker in the years 1926 and 1927.

Into this set-up entered the Japanese with his nebulous but attractive propaganda of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; and his all too concrete proof that the European could be beaten by the Oriental. It is not surprising that his doctrine sounded attractive to at least a portion of the Asiatics to whom it was addressed.

The prestige of the white man had received a severe blow, and there were few who believed that they would ever return. The reactions of the different groups varied; the Chinese of course, who had been fighting desperately against the hated Japanese since 1937, were immediately hostile; in Malaya a number, mainly Communists, took to the jungles and carried out guerrilla operations, aided later by British and Australian officers of Force 136, and supplies and weapons were dropped on directions from Kandy. A number, either from conviction or for the sake of convenience, joined one of the Indian Nationalist organisations under Bose and the Rance of Jhansi.

The Malaya, true to their nature, were apathetic at first. But the Japanese made a fatal mistake—they could not keep their bestial natures in check. As story after story of atrocities was whispered, so the attitude of the Malay hardened against the Japanese. He contrasted the dignity of the old Javanese with the bestiality of his new master. It was not in his nature to take to the jungle and fight, but his more passive resistance was equally effective. The eager welcome given to the returning British troops in September, 1945, was something the Japanese could not understand; he could not realise that by his own actions he had restored a considerable amount of the white man's prestige which he had been at such pains to destroy.

THE EFFECTS of Japanese occupation in Java were rather different. Here the Japanese found a ready-made opposition to the Dutch, and a reader ear for their propaganda. A number of pro-Japanese societies were founded, and selected Indonesians given military training. But once more the Japanese undid his own work, and the armies he had trained turned on him at the moment of his surrender and seized power for themselves. The promise of a co-prosperity sphere had not fulfilled; the Japanese were another conquering power, but they could be utilised until the time was ripe to throw them over. And so when the war ended the Dutch were faced by a fairly well trained army, against which they had no troops to fight.

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A Buffs officer sums up Japanese legacies in Southeast Asia

The sudden surrender of the Japanese found the European powers unprepared. As far back as 1942, it is true, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands realised that it would be impossible to return to the old system, and offered the Indies an equal partnership in the new Dutch Commonwealth. But by 1945 nothing had been done to implement this promise, and the Dutch Government were obviously not prepared to do it in a hurry. Plans were not ready and troops were not ready, and the unpleasant task of attempting to restore the status quo fell on Indian and British troops. A year after the surrender fighting still continued, and negotiations are little further advanced.

SELF-GOVERNMENT
In MALAYA too, it was realised that a greater degree of self-government must be given to the country, but the Government found Britain with a new Government still feeling its way to power. A period of military administration was clearly necessary until the country settled down. But continued restrictions on the Chinese, especially by the more active Chinese Communists, who had fought and retained their weapons, and had no wish to return to pre-war conditions when their party had been an illegal organisation. Political strikes took place, and the B.M.A. became a by-word for inefficiency and oppression, quite unjustly.

ILL-FEELING
Meanwhile the new constitution was hammered out. A Malayan Union was to be formed consisting of all Malaya, except Singapore, and giving equal citizenship rights to all native-born inhabitants, whether European, Malay, Chinese or Indian, and depriving the Sultans of most of their remaining political power. This was resented by the Malays, now fully politically conscious as a result of Japanese occupation, as it would place power in the hands of the more active and more pro-Chinese community. Large protest meetings were held and the first Malayan political party under a former B.M.A. official Dato Onn, was formed. As a result the citizenship clause was temporarily abandoned.

READY-MADE
The effects of Japanese occupation in Java were rather different. Here the Japanese found a ready-made opposition to the Dutch, and a reader ear for their propaganda. A number of pro-Japanese societies were founded, and selected Indonesians given military training. But once more the Japanese undid his own work, and the armies he had trained turned on him at the moment of his surrender and seized power for themselves. The promise of a co-prosperity sphere had not fulfilled; the Japanese were another conquering power, but they could be utilised until the time was ripe to throw them over. And so when the war ended the Dutch were faced by a fairly well trained army, against which they had no troops to fight.

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THINKING ALOUD

BY Sefton Delmer

ARE you collar conscious? I am. I have been over since I put on a paper collar for the first time and found that I could not distinguish it from the linen collars I had been wearing all those years.

Now I find myself peering at every stiff white collar I meet, trying to decide whether it is paper or linen. And I am querulously asking my friends why I was not let into the great paper collar secret before.

I don't suppose any of them realise how dangerous these little omissions can be. It is just the kind of thing that turns a man into a Rosenberg or Hiss.

A bit far fetched, you say? Look at it this way. I belong to that community of Britons who live a cosmopolitan life.

There are many thousands of us and our numbers are growing every day.

We are the business men, members of many different religions, news reporters and the host of other Britons whose jobs keep them out of Britain. Not in the Empire, mark you, but in places where we are constantly surrounded by foreigners.

It is a life that should add a great deal to man's judgment of human values and expand the horizon of his knowledge and experience.

No doubt it very often does achieve that! But, again and again, I have also seen it upset a man's balance and drive him into fanatical exaggeration.

It has always seemed to me entirely fitting that the chief theoreticians and doctrinal inspirers of Nazism should have been men who lived abroad all their lives.

There was the Englishman Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who went to Germany, fell madly in love with everything German, wrote his books in German, had himself naturalised as a German, and became the prophet-in-chief of Germany's Herren-volk mission to civilise the world by ruling it.

There was Rosenberg, who was born in Russia and spent most of the last war in Paris. He certainly had intellect.

But the exaggerated nationalism and unbalanced adoration of his own people which easily finds strangers in a foreign community, made him the arch-exponent of German racialism.

AND Hiss? He was born and brought up in Alexandria. I can imagine that when Hiss came home from Egypt to Germany he may have felt a subtle sense of not quite belonging.

Anyone coming home after a long time abroad is liable to feel that, whether he is a German going back to Germany or an Englishman going home to England.

Perhaps people in Munich were a little slow about putting Hiss wise to the latest paper-collar secrets.

And so to assert himself he joined up with the most violently German of all the parties to prove that he "belonged."

So you see how dangerous it might have been not to tell me about the paper collars.

But now with one of my own, I belong again.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

To-day's declarer had to solve a problem on the basis of "fating" an opponent.

South, dealer.

Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ J 9 5
♥ Q 7 4
♦ K J 8 4
♣ A

WEST
♠ 8 7 6 4
♥ A K 5 1
♦ 5 2
♣ J 9 3

EAST
♠ K 10
♥ J 9 8 6
♦ 6
♣ K 8 7 6 4 3

SOUTH
♠ A 3 2
♥ Q 10
♦ A Q 10 7 6
♣ Q 10 5

The bidding:
North 1 diamond
South 1 spade
North 2 diamonds
South 2 diamonds
North 3 diamonds
South 3 diamonds
North 4 diamonds
South 4 diamonds

North was probably right in feeling that his partner's belated spade raise did not show strong enough support to justify a four-spade contract. Whether, however, North should have "reached" for five

diamonds, or tried for a game in no trump is a moot point.

West opened the heart king, then cashed the ace and played a third round. Declarer ruffed, drew trumps in two leads, then played the spade queen through East, who covered. South, of course, won—but now he had to solve a tough problem. How good was East?

The origin of this question was in the fact that East had covered the spade queen. A good player would not cover if he held only low cards underneath the king—he would not expose his partner's possible ten to a second-round finesse. In other words, a good player holding K-x or K-x-x would wait to cover the jack in an attempt to establish the ten in partner's hand. Thus the only time a good player would cover would be when he held the ten-spot as well as the king.

Gauging his right-hand opponent correctly, South returned a spade toward dummy and resisted the temptation to finesse for the ten. He put up the jack, and when the ten fell, he was on safe ground.

If South had "rated" East lower, he probably would have finessed for the spade ten.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1. Church calendar
2. Gaffer, cry
3. Piled up
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1. Reported, wrong
2. Volunteers
3. One for road ride
4. Electrical unit
5. French article
6. Shade, tree
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Negroes' Position In American Business

Negroes of the United States have gained an impressive position in commerce, finance, and journalism, and now look ahead to participating in foreign trade on a bigger scale.

These facts were brought out at the recent conference on the negro in business, held in Washington under auspices of the United States Department of Commerce, reports United Press.

The advance of the coloured race in business has steadily encouraged by the United States Government, through negro advisers attached to 16 departments and agencies of the government. Prominent among these is Emmet Martin, director of the Department of Commerce.

Interviewed by the United Press regarding the conference, Lancaster said that the meeting had special value to the country from three standpoints.

Firstly, it assured the negroes of adequate participation in the small business programme of the United States Government.

Secondly, negro educators and businessmen reviewed progress in business education, with a view to increasing guidance and placement opportunities for negroes.

Trade with Africa

Thirdly, it encouraged the negroes to enter foreign trade, especially with African countries. The negroes already have established commercial ties with Haiti, Liberia, and the Virgin Islands, and are looking to commercial opportunities in the Caribbean region and other parts of the world.

Himself a negro, Lancaster was formerly an attorney at Akron, Ohio, in the Department of Commerce, he has prepared a formidable array of publications helpful to negro businessmen, and also to white merchants interested in trade with the coloured population.

He said the problem of racial discrimination is less acute in business than in other activities, and that many negro enterprises have attracted white patronage. One-third of the deposits in negro-owned banks, for example, are from whites.

According to census bureau compilations, there are 29,827 retail stores under negro proprietorship in the United States. In 1939 they reported retail sales of \$71,600,000, a gain of 40 per cent in four years. Postwar compilations are not yet available, but would be much larger.

Service establishments maintain 27,305, "service establishments," as for example barber shops, trucking companies, messenger services, and other non-merchandising enterprises. These, at last census report, did an annual business of \$36,652,000, with a payroll of over \$6,000,000.

Negro establishments are found in all sections of the United States, being especially numerous in central and Atlantic seaboard states.

There are 135 negro newspapers in the United States, of which 137 at the last report had a paid circulation of 1,809,000. The majority are week-

SUPERSONIC PLANE OF 1500 MPH

A stiletto-nosed supersonic rocket fighter plane, capable of streaking 1,500 miles an hour or faster 200,000 feet up, is under development at the Douglas Aircraft plant, at El Segundo, California, reports United Press.

Because of the terrific rocket power and danger of uncontrolled explosion, a test pilot has been offered \$50,000 to make the first flight. The extremely sharp nose of the craft is expected to drill the air ahead of the plane. It will project well ahead of stubby, sharply swept back wings, giving the craft the appearance of a keenly tipped arrowhead.

To offset terrific temperatures generated by friction as the plane plows through the atmosphere, a refrigerated cockpit is being designed. Another safety measure will be a cockpit that can be jettisoned. It was explained that if the pilot encounters trouble, he can detach this section, coast until his speed has decreased, then eject himself mechanically for a parachute descent.

NEW SIGHT FOR THE BLIND

What might be described as a miracle operation has been performed through the skill of British ophthalmic surgeons. Since she was 14 years old an English girl, Rosemary Swarbrick, had been partially blind, and 10 months ago she became totally blind.

The operations were carried out at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital. The cornea was removed from the eyes of two men and grafted on to Miss Swarbrick's eyes. Now Rosemary can see everything without the aid of spectacles and can read the smallest print, sew and thread a needle—in fact do everything normally expected of a person with healthy sight.

PLAN TO CURE FOOD BLACK MARKET

A German police official offered the following plan to deal with the food black market. A huge barbed-wire enclosure on the outskirts of each large city, into which everyone caught with even a minute quantity of black market food be placed. Offenders to be then marched from the enclosures through the streets and forced to work on the removal of rubble heaps until their sentences have been served.

NEW WONDER ELECTRONIC COMPUTER

Such questions as where will the moon be 200 years from now in its relation with the earth would take 50 years or longer to solve by present methods. But within a year or so, scientists may be able to calculate the problem within a matter of seconds, says United Press.

The answer is expected to be found in a new high-speed electronic computer now being built. This machine, already a new toy with meteorologists engaged in an ambitious programme to make more accurate weather forecasts, is now holding the interest of scientists in higher mathematics.

These wizards, who to the layman talk a strange language, believe that this new, refined high-speed computer may enable them to find new planets and other discoveries about the solar system within their lifetime.

Many thousands of electronic tubes are used in the ordinary high-speed computer, but the new model will have fewer than 1,000, including one called the electronic memory tube.

This tube can record numbers and "remember" them, using them in calculations made later by scientists operating the machine.

The high speed computer is a complex machine. You have to "feed" it data—great amounts of data—but it makes computations in the twinkling of an eyelash.

A special building is being constructed in Princeton, New Jersey, to house the new computer.

Plans For British Industries Fair

It has now been finally decided that the first British Industries Fair since the war is to be opened on May 5, 1947, and will last until May 16.

So many notifications from overseas visitors and buyers have been received already, that a greater attendance is expected than at the last B. I. F. in 1939.

As the pre-war arrangements proved so successful, they are being maintained. Therefore, the lighter industries section will be housed at Olympia and Earl's Court, London, while the metallurgical and engineering sections will be at Greenwich Castle, Birmingham.

In view of the great interest abroad in Britain's post-war production, special attention will be devoted to the selection of the products displayed, taking into account the requirements of overseas countries for British goods.

Ultra Sound Waves To Kill Germs

Sound waves vibrating so fast that they cannot be heard are being used as death rays to kill germs and to permeate canned goods to be processed without cooking, reports United Press.

Henry Jenks, acoustical engineer, says that refinement of ultra sound wave machines opens a vast unexplored region, promising painless dentistry and possible eradication of the weevil and other agricultural pests.

The waves vibrate as high as 100,000,000 cycles per second and produce and rupture microscopic air bubbles in the microbes' cells. The human voice vibrates only 400 cycles per second. A generating machine uses the electrical impulses to vibrate quartz crystal at any desired frequency.

Most Unpopular Man Of The Year

The Crackpot Club, a Grand Rapids, Michigan, fun organisation, announced that it will abandon annual selection of the most unpopular man of the year until John L. Lewis is no longer head of the United Mine Workers, United Press states.

The Club said: "Lewis won hands down three years in a row, and we will be glad to send him a permanent trophy but it is not fair to men like Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi and Russia's V. M. Molotov to have the field completely dominated by one man."

Fourth Airport For London

At the moment London has three airports: at Heathrow (London airport), Croydon and Northolt. The uninterrupted increase of air traffic has caused the Ministry of Civil Aviation to select Bovingdon as London's fourth airport.

Bovingdon is 21 miles from Central London and has three runways, all more than 1,300 yards long. Not only is it to become the terminus for aircraft to and from the Middle East and West Africa, but during bad weather it will serve as a relief airport for the three others.

Streptomycin Experiment For Leprosy

A malignant sore on the knee of a tiny, orphaned Marshall Islands girl may provide the key to treatment of leprosy for the first time in centuries, reports United Press.

Kulu, a cheerful, brown-skinned, eight-year-old girl from the island of Wotje, was brought to the U. S. Naval Hospital on Kwajalein recently when her foster parents reported that a small sore on her left knee seemed to be spreading.

Dr. Benjamin Parker, chief medical officer on Kwajalein, suspected the girl had leprosy after making a preliminary diagnosis. To make certain, a specimen of Kulu's skin was flown to the Navy Medical Laboratory in Honolulu.

When the lesion failed to respond to penicillin treatment, the Navy asked the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in Washington to send streptomycin, the new wonder drug.

Although he knows of no other attempt to cure leprosy with streptomycin, Parker points out that it has been used successfully on tuberculous patients. Bacteria causing tuberculosis and leprosy are very similar, Parker says.

Should the unprecedented test meet with success on the little girl, leprosy isolated for life in colonies throughout the world could hope to be treated as soon as adequate supplies of the drug are available.

If it fails, Kulu will be sent to a leper island in the Marshall group.

Beer-Drinking African Ghost Disappears

The Colonial Office reports that the beer-drinking ghost of Kumbi, in the Cameroons, Africa, has not been heard from since a wrecking crew recently deprived him of a house to haunt.

The ghost disturbed sleepers with footsteps and groans in a guest house for nearly 30 years. The house has been demolished.

According to the Colonial Office, reports of a ghost started after the death of a German district officer notorious for his iron rule in the Cameroons.

There seemed to be only one way to keep him from roaming about in the middle of the night. That was to put a bottle of beer and a glass on a tray shortly before midnight.

Next morning there would be remnants of foam on the glass and the bottle would be empty, although the ghost would still be firmly set on the bottle and show no evidence of having been removed.

Youth Fined For Tormenting Whale

A 17-year-old youth was fined \$10 in Provincetown, Massachusetts, on a charge of tormenting a whale. The 14-foot whale had floundered on the beach and the youth was accused of slashing its huge bulk with a jack-knife, says United Press.

After three futile attempts to dispose of the still living whale, the Coast Guard turned the job over to chemists, who killed it and hauled it to make whale oil for lubricating watches.

New Anti-Malaria Drug Available

A new drug developed during the war to protect American soldiers against malaria is now available for general use. Originally known as 7018 and later as chloroquine, it is 10 times as strong as quinine and much less poisonous and better than atabrine, says United Press.

Chloroquine is a synthetic compound made from coal tar and is related chemically to both quinine and atabrine. It is not effective against the recurring type of malaria.

ALASKANS ON EDGE OF STARVATION

Washington, Dec. 5. Mr. E. L. Bartlett, Alaskan delegate to Congress, today urged President Truman to rescue 90,000 persons in Alaska from the edge of starvation caused by the maritime strike on the West Coast.

Mr. Bartlett pointed out that longshoremen were still idle in three Washington State ports—Tacoma, Seattle, and Port Angeles—which serve a large share of Alaska-bound shipping. He said the President was very sympathetic to his appeal for help in settling the strike and promised to give the matter active and immediate consideration.

The delegate said Alaskans had been forced to kill brood hens and milk cows for food.—United Press.

MILLIONS JOBLESS IN ITALY

Rome, Nov. 24. UNRRA estimates that 2,500,000 people are out of work in Italy, with 6,000,000 suffering directly from unemployment. The unemployment figure would be 1,500,000 greater without UNRRA aid.

Even those with jobs receive wages 50 to 60 per cent below pre-war levels. A combination of unemployment and inadequate wages has caused recent labour unrest throughout Italy, the report said.

The basic key to Italy's unemployment woes is the fact that her population has increased by about 400,000 per year, says United Press. Even counting pre-fascist years, when Italy's emigration was high, the population jumped 10,000,000 over the last 55 years, with only about one-fourth of that number being absorbed into jobs.

The report showed that more people entered Italy than left it between 1931 and 1934, despite Italy's over-population and Mussolini's demands for living room in Ethiopia and elsewhere.

Heads of Families Out. The Italian Labour Ministry is trying to provide vocational training that will absorb surplus workers into industries requiring labour, also to find additional employment and outlets for emigration. In 1933, Italy's peak emigration year, 872,000 Italians left for other countries, 377,000 going to the United States.

UNRRA estimated that at least three-fifths, or about 1,500,000, of the unemployed are heads of families, causing great hardship to about 6,000,000 people.

UNRRA has allocated more than \$127,000,000 for industrial rehabilitation in Italy, imported solid and liquid fuels and essential raw materials and aided the building industry, thereby contributing substantially to employment.—United Press.

British Stand On Monopolies In Trust Territory

New York, Dec. 5. Britain has no intention of using private monopolies as a normal policy, declared Mr. Ivor Thomas, British representative, in a statement yesterday to the United Nations Trusteeship Sub-Committee, when the rights of private monopolies in British Togoland and the Cameroons were discussed.

Dr. Thomas issued the following statement: "The British Government has no intention of using the grant of private monopolies as a normal instrument of policy. Such private monopolies would be granted only when this is essential to enable a particular type of desirable economic development to be undertaken in the interests of the inhabitants."

In these special cases where such private monopolies are granted, they are only granted for limited periods. In a revised clause for the Cameroons and Togoland draft agreements, the British Government also proposed to "ensure the same rights to all nationals of the United Nations as to its own nationals regarding the entrance into and residence in British Togoland, freedom of transit, acquisition of property, protection of persons and property any exercise of professions in the territory, and the acquisition of land."

On these special cases where such private monopolies are granted, they are only granted for limited periods.

Illegitimacy To Be Eliminated From Birth Certificates?

London, Dec. 5. Evidence of illegitimacy is to be denied in the shortened form of the birth certificate in England and Wales which the Health Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, hopes to have approved by Parliament within the coming 12 months.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Bevan said he hoped to introduce a bill making it possible to shorten birth certificates and also shortened extracts of the adopted children's register which would contain no reference to parentage, or adoption. A number of members have been pressing for a new form of birth certificate which would not show evidence of illegitimacy and Mr. Bevan told them today: "I hope the whole House will agree when they see the nature of the bill, that we have got round most of the difficulties."—Reuter.

Electricity By Cable From Norway Denied

London, Dec. 5. The Fuel Minister Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, informed the House of Commons today in reply to a question that he was not considering the possibility of importing supplies of electricity by submarine cable connecting Norway with Northeast Scotland.

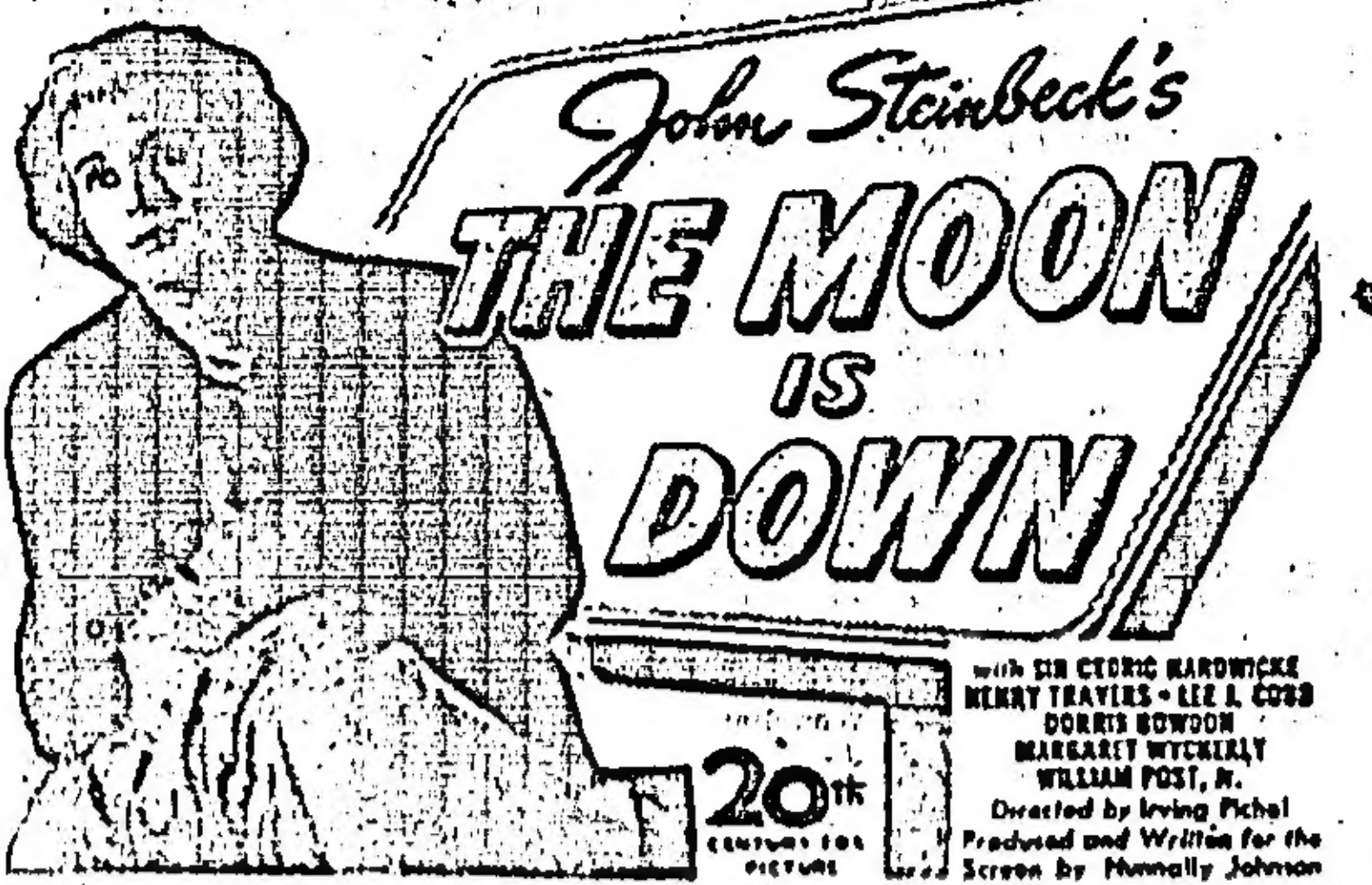
A Conservative member, Mr. Thornton Kemsley, had suggested this as a means of saving British coal.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ONLY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

IN PEACE OR IN WAR... THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A PICTURE THAT STIRRED YOUR HEART SO DEEPLY!



COMMENCING TO-MORROW
VIOLENCE—LOVE AND ADVENTURE!
Tyrone POWER * Joan FONTAINE
"THIS ABOVE ALL"

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

LI LAN (Miss Hongkong of 1946)

"THE FLAME OF LOVE"

(A CHINESE PICTURE)

NEXT CHANGE

GEORGE SANDERS * MARGUERITE CHAPMAN

IN

"APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN"

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

MICKEY'S NEWEST IS HIS BEST!

MICKEY ROONEY * FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW in

A YANK AT ETON

with EDMUND GWENN * IAN HUNTER

COMMENCING ON SUNDAY AT 12.30 P.M. ONLY

INGRID BERGMAN * HUMPHREY BOGART

IN

"CASABLANCA"

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

IT REVEALS A MAN'S SECRET DESIRES!

Sponsor Ingrid Lana

TRACY BERGMAN TURNER

in VICTOR FLEMING'S Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production of

"DR. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE"

Donald Crisp * Barton MacLane * Ian Hunter * C. Aubrey Smith

NEXT CHANGE: "THE LADY IS WILLING"

TERRORISM FEARS IN ITALY

Rome, Dec. 6.

"L'Unita," the Italian Communist Party organ, yesterday violently attacked a secret directive of the Italian Police Chief, Signor Luigi Ferraro, notifying police prefects throughout Italy of a clandestine organization, which the directive said, was under orders of the Soviet Government.

Published by "L'Unita," which prefaced it: "We don't want to believe it is true," the directive told police prefects to be on guard against the Troika, an organization it described as "consisting of Russian elements, Yugo-Slavs and Italians, to engage in—at the opportune moment and at Russian Government order—terrorism against Italian troops in Italy, as well as against Italians and foreigners in the Republic with anti-Communist and anti-Tito sentiments."—Associated Press.

MACARTHUR ORDER TO JAP GOVERNMENT

Tokyo, Dec. 5.

Gen. MacArthur, has issued a reminder to the Japanese Government that all its contacts with official representatives of foreign governments in Japan must be made through General Headquarters.

He cites incidents in which representatives of a foreign mission made direct contact with the Japanese Government for the purpose of procuring information and transacting official business.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN TO HANG

Batavia, Dec. 2.

Captain Senei Kenich will be hanged on December 7 for ill-treatment of POW and sadism.—Central News.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of One Dollar per share and a Bonus of One Dollar per share has been declared payable as on the 16th December, 1946.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from Monday, 9th December, 1946 to Monday, 16th December, 1946 (inclusive) for the purpose of the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

Dividend Warrants will be issued at the Registered Office of the Company, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, Hong Kong, between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Monday, 16th December, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
A. W. BROWN
General Manager.
29th November, 1946.

KOREAN HOPES

Tokyo, Dec. 5. Dr. Syngman Rhee, Korean political leader, said today that the Korean people are "fully prepared to have their own government and the sooner actual transfer of administration is made to the Koreans the better it will be for the Allies and for the Koreans themselves."—United Press.

ROOSEVELT'S STATUE

London, Dec. 5. The Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Committee last night rejected protests against the design of Britain's memorial statue to the late President and renewed its approval of a standing statue.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Why get peeved because I'm proposing to you in the kitchen? If we get married, won't you be putting in a lot of time here?"

